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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/625,944	07/23/2003	Jed D. Griffin	42P17324	9922

8791 7590 03/30/2007
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EXAMINER

TSE, YOUNG TOI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2611

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/30/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/625,944

Applicant(s)

GRIFFIN ET AL.

Examiner

YOUNG T. TSE

Art Unit

2611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-25 and 27-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-25 and 27-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 January 2007 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Allowable Subject Matter

1. The indicated allowability of claims 3-5, 7, 9-13, 22-23, 26, 28-30 and 33 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Scott et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827) and Simon et al. (U.S. Publication No. 2001/0006538 A1). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Drawings

2. The drawings were received on January 22, 2007. These drawings are acceptable.

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: at page 9, line 29, "Cycle" should be "The complementary cycle". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 4, 9, 14-25 and 27-33 are objected to because of the following informalities:

In claim 4, line 1, "claim 3" should be "claim 1" since claim 3 has been canceled.

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In claim 9, line 2, "of the" should be "of" in order to avoid the antecedent basis of "the first and second flip-flops".

In claim 14, line 2, "to provides" should be "to provide".

In claim 15, line 1, "is a cycle" should be "is a full cycle".

In claim 16, line 1, "claim 14" should be "claim 15" in order to avoid the antecedent basis of "the full cycle encoded signal".

In claim 17, line 4, "a data output signal" should be "the data output signal".

In claim 18, line 1, "an inverse" should be "an inverse of the".

In claim 22, line 1, "is to further receive" should be "further receive".

In claim 27, line 3, "segment" should be "segments".

The dependent claims 19-21 and 23-25 indirectly depend upon the independent claim 14.

In claim 28, line 11, "thereto" should be "thereto to provide a data output signal" in order to avoid the antecedent basis of "the data output signal", (see line 15); and line 12, the word "full" should be deleted.

The dependent claims 29-33 depend upon the independent claim 28.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scott et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 (hereinafter "Scott") in view of Pfiffner (U.S. Patent No. 5,623,518).

Scott discloses a block diagram showing a unidirectional isolation system shown in Fig. 2 and a bidirectional isolation system shown in Fig. 7. Each of the isolation systems comprises a transmitter chip 225 and a receiver chip 226. The transmitter chip includes at least an encoder circuit 214/702 for encoding a data signal from an ADC converter 201/701 and a periodic reference signal from an oscillator 202/704 to provide a cycle encoded signal and a differential cycle encoded signal to the receiver chip

through a driver 214/703. The receiver chip includes at least a clock recovery circuit 216/707 and a decoder 217/708 for decoding and recovering the cycle or differential cycle encoded signal to the original digital signal. See col. 7, line 50 to col. 8, line 28 and col. 9, line 47 to col. 11, line 28.

With respect to claims 1-2, the receiver chip of Fig. 7 receives a full cycle encoded signal and a complementary full cycle encoded signal, based on the digital signal and the periodic reference signal generated by the oscillator 704. However, Scott does not explicitly show the detail embodiment of the encoder circuit or teach that the full cycle encoded signal in which data is represented in data time segments and not data time segment has more than one cycle, wherein some of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal is the inverse of the cycle encoded signal within others of the data time segments, and wherein within some of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal constitutes one cycle and within others of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal constitutes a half cycle.

Pfiffner discloses a system in each of Figs. 2A to 2D, wherein each of the systems comprises a transmitter section and a receiver section. In Fig. 2A, the transmitter section comprises a CPU 30, a D/A converter 32, a BPS filter 34 and a TFA transformer 36 and the receiver section comprises a TFE transformer 42, a BPE filter 40, a COMP comparator 38 and the CPU 30. The transmitter section includes a cycle encoding circuit which could be one of or the combination of the CPU 30, the D/A converter 32, the BPS filter 34 and the TFA transformer 36 to receive a data input signal 28 and to provide a full cycle encoded signal 10 as shown in Fig. 1A in response thereto

by continuously joining portions of different encoding signals, wherein the full cycle encoded signal in which data is represented in data time segments and not data time segment has more than one cycle, wherein some of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal is the inverse of the cycle encoded signal within others of the data time segments, and wherein within some of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal constitutes one cycle and within others of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal constitutes a half cycle. See column 6, lines 38-52.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that an encoding circuit is capable of having a different phase than others of the encoding signals, and wherein data is represented in data time segments of the cycle encoded signal and no data time segment has more than one cycle of an encoding signal as taught by Pfiffner in order to processing the cycle encoded signal of the period reference signal.

7. Claims 1-2, 4-7, 12-13 and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Simon et al., U.S. Publication No. 2001/0006538 A1 (hereinafter "Simon") in view of Pfiffner (U.S. Patent No. 5,623,518).

Scott discloses a block diagram showing a transceiver chip in Fig. 5A and 5B comprising a transmitter chip 540, a receiver chip 530, a calibration circuit 520 and a clock synchronization circuit 560. Fig. 6 shows the detail transceiver chip 510 of the transmitter chip 540 and the receiver chip 530. Fig. 7A shows the detail embodiment of the transmitter chip, which includes a phase modulation circuit 640, a width modulation circuit 630, an amplitude modulation circuit 620 and a strobe transmitter 790. Fig. 9A

shows the detail embodiment of the receiver chip, which includes differential to single-ended amplifiers 920(a) and 920(b), a unit AND gate 930, a unit OR gate 940(a), an amplitude demodulation circuit 660, a phase demodulation circuit 670, a width demodulation circuit 680, a set of latches 970(a)- 970(d) a strobe receiver 902. See paragraphs [0076] to [0090] and [0097] to [0105].

With respect to claims 1-2, 4, 12, 28 and 30, the transmitter chip 540 shown in Fig. 7A comprises an encoder circuit and a complementary encoder circuit (640, 630, 620) generates a cycle encoded signal and a complementary cycle encoded signal to the receiver chip 530, based on the digital signals (1 phase bit, two width bits, 1 amplitude bit) and a periodic reference signal generated by the clock synchronization circuit 560. In addition to claim 28, the receiver chip 530 includes an initial receiving circuit (920(a) and 920(b)) to receive the cycle encoded signal, a delay circuit (930 and 940(a)) to delay at least one signal or two signals provided by the initial receiving circuit, and a logic circuit (970(a) to 970(d)) to receive at least one signal or two signals from the delay circuit and in response thereto to provide a data out signal which includes the recovered values of the digital data signal. However, Scott does not explicitly show the detail embodiment of the encoder circuit(s) or teach that the cycle encoded signal in which data is represented in data time segments and not data time segment has more than one cycle, wherein some of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal is the inverse of the cycle encoded signal within others of the data time segments, and wherein within some of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal constitutes one cycle and within others of the data time segments the full cycle encoded signal

constitutes a half cycle. The cycle encoded signal is formed of continuously joined portions of encoding signals during successive data time segments, wherein some of the encoding signals have a different frequency than others of the encoding signals and some of the encoding signals have a different phase than others of the encoding signals.

Pfiffner discloses a system in each of Figs. 2A to 2D, wherein each of the systems comprises a transmitter section and a receiver section. In Fig. 2A, the transmitter section comprises a CPU 30, a D/A converter 32, a BPS filter 34 and a TFA transformer 36 and the receiver section comprises a TFE transformer 42, a BPE filter 40, a COMP comparator 38 and the CPU 30. The transmitter section includes a cycle encoding circuit which could be one of or the combination of the CPU 30, the D/A converter 32, the BPS filter 34 and the TFA transformer 36 to receive a data input signal 28 and to provide a full cycle encoded signal 10 as shown in Fig. 1A in response thereto by continuously joining portions of different encoding signals, wherein some of the encoding signals have a different frequency than others of the encoding signals and some of the encoding signals have a different phase than others of the encoding signals, and wherein data is represented in data time segments of the full cycle encoded signal and no data time segment has more than one cycle of an encoding signal. The cycle encoded signal is formed of continuously joined portions of encoding signals during successive data time segments, wherein some of the encoding signals have a different frequency than others of the encoding signals and some of the

encoding signals have a different phase than others of the encoding signals. See column 6, lines 38-52.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that an encoding circuit is capable of having a different phase than others of the encoding signals, and wherein data is represented in data time segments of the cycle encoded signal and no data time segment has more than one cycle of an encoding signal as taught by Pfiffner in order to processing the cycle encoded signal of the period reference signal.

With respect to claims 5-6 and 31 as shown in Fig. 1A, clearly, the periodic reference signal has period that is equal to the time length of the data time segments and has a period that is equal to the time length of a data bit cell of the data input signal.

With respect to claims 7 and 13, although Simon does not explicitly show or teach that the at least two delay signals include a $\frac{1}{4}$ and a $\frac{3}{4}$ data time segment delay signals. It is the choice of design and well known to a person skill in the art to determine that how many data time segment delay signals to be used.

With respect to claim 9, as shown in Pfiffner's Fig. 1A, wherein the encoding signals shown in the FSK signal 10 include a first signal (first bit) with frequency f_t , a second signal (second bit) that is an inverse of the first signal, a third signal (third bit) that has a frequency f_n , and a fourth signal (fifth bit) that is an inverse of the third signal.

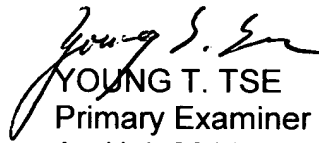
Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claim 11 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
9. Claims 8-10 and 32-33 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the objection(s) set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
10. Claims 14-25 and 27 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the objection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to YOUNG T. TSE whose telephone number is (571) 272-3051. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jay Patel can be reached on (571) 272-2988. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


YOUNG T. TSE
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2611